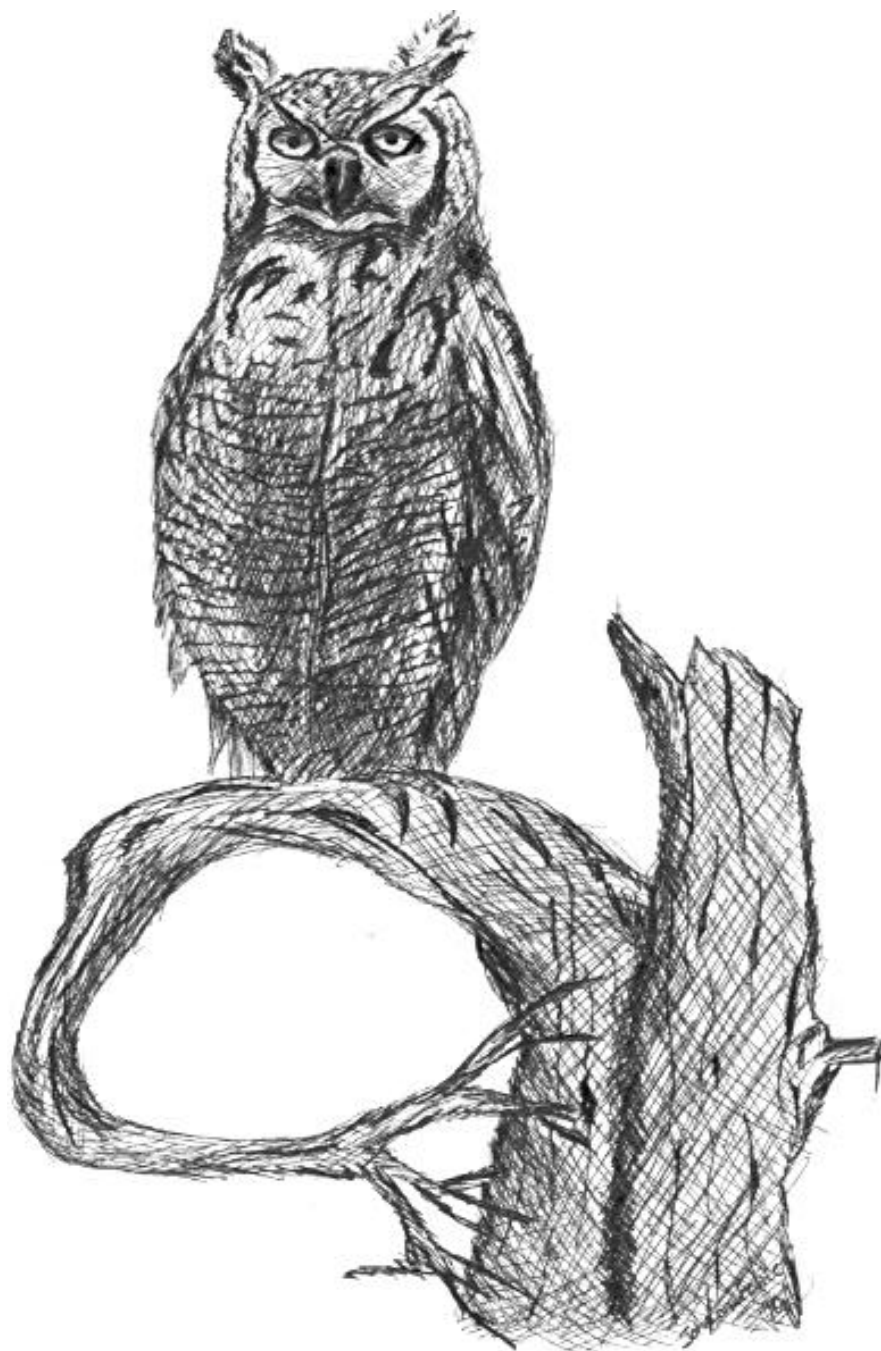


## Southeastern Utah's Birds



## Southeastern Utah's birds (Avian Species)

At the time of Utah's settlement (1847) 280 avian species inhabited the region. Today 285 avian species inhabit southeastern Utah. Seven exotics have established populations. Unfortunately, other native species have not fared as well. The passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) has become extinct. Four other species --California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), peregrine falcon (*Peregrinus anatum*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and whooping crane (*Grus americana*) --have become endangered with extinction. The California condor is extirpated from the region. Population levels of another 19 species have been jeopardized such that they are classed as rare, although they still occur in numbers adequate for survival. Market hunting was the cause for the demise of passenger pigeons. Habitat losses, environmental pollutants, and disturbances by man have spelled "doom" for the other birds that are in jeopardy. Only planning followed by solid management decisions can retrieve these birds from peril and keep others from being jeopardized.

Pesticide use can have severe impacts on bird populations. The heavily publicized DDT (a chlorinated hydrocarbon) decimated many bird populations. Chlorinated hydrocarbons are persistent and tend to "bioconcentrate" at each level of the food chain. Raptors and other species at the top of the food chains are the most negatively affected by these pesticides. The birds are not immediately impacted by ingestion of the compound. However, DDT alters calcium metabolism of adult birds, causing thinning of egg shells to the point of embryo mortality. DDT was banned in 1972 which helped many bird populations recover. Unfortunately, pesticide problems still occur. Organophosphate pesticides, although they do not bioconcentrate, are highly toxic. Mercury, which is toxic to birds when ingested, is also used as an ingredient in some pesticides. DDT is present again as an ingredient in Docofol, a toxin used in many pesticides.

Bioconcentration of selenium through the food chain can also impact bird populations. Selenium is an essential micronutrient to all animals. However, 3-8 ppm dry weight of selenium in food has been shown to cause embryo deformities and inhibit reproductive success in waterfowl. A selenium concentration of 30 ppm in livers of waterfowl produces reproductive abnormalities. Selenium is a naturally-occurring element, primarily associated with marine shales. Problems arise when irrigation practices leach selenium at high concentrations from the soil allowing it to enter the food chain. Recovery time of aquatic systems contaminated with selenium appears variable and site specific. Utah regulations stipulate that concentration levels in water less than 20 ppb (1 hour average) or 5 ppb (4 day average) be achieved.

Botulism is another impact on wetland bird populations, that results from poor water quality parameters. It is a bacterium that affects the nervous system and causes death. Water bodies with high temperatures, low water levels, low oxygen levels, and high alkalinity are frequent sites of botulism outbreaks.

Alterations to water quality and quantity can impact fish and other aquatic populations that provide food sources for many bird species. The availability of good drinking water is critical for all species.

Toxins from oil spills can be inhaled or ingested by birds. Resultant viral infections, kidney damage, or liver damage can cause mortality. The toxins are also easily absorbed through egg



shells, resulting in the death of the embryo. Oil can become matted on feathers and reduce both the insulating and buoyancy capacity of the feathers. Residue from some evaporation ponds may collect on bird feathers with the same effect.

The loss or disturbance to habitat can reduce bird populations. Vegetation destruction can reduce forage availability, nesting sites, and cover. During crucial periods such as breeding, wintering, and migrating, the importance of adequate habitat is magnified. Nesting birds are particularly vulnerable to disturbance and many will desert their nest site. Of those species that desert, some tend to renest while others will not. Raptor nests require anywhere from 0.5 to 1.0 mile radius protected from human disturbance for successful reproduction. The impacts to populations of birds whose breeding activities were thwarted are obvious. It is important to realize that breeding can only be considered successful if the nestlings survive through fledging and ultimately reproduce.

While each ecosystem is important to those bird species inhabiting it, there is substantial variation in use of ecosystems within a geographic area (Table 4). Riparian areas, regardless of geographic area, are the most heavily utilized habitat by birds in southeastern Utah; 58% to 96% of the bird species for any area utilize this setting. Riparian ecosystems serve as important migration corridors or simply stopover sites. They also provide excellent quality breeding habitat. The desert and submontane elevations of the riparian areas tend to attract more species than montane elevations. This is in part due to the ability of desert and submontane areas to support more species in winter when higher montane elevations are subject to adverse conditions (Table 4).

Agricultural ecosystems can be important due to water supplied by irrigation activities and the abundance of food from crops. This is particularly evident in the Cisco Desert where 85% of the birds that utilize the area frequent farmlands. Riparian ecosystems here also support 85% of the species. The Cisco Desert is rather inhospitable for many wildlife species, thus the high concentration of birds in areas with water (Table 4).

The following species' specific narratives address critical valued use areas and crucial time periods for individual species of birds; nesting times and sites, incubation times, and nestling periods were included for each species as well as forage preferences. Note that the diet described in each narrative pertains to the food category most utilized by the birds; herbivorous, carnivorous, omnivorous, and insectivorous. Yearly food requirements include proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. Nitrogen (derived from proteins) is important to avian life cycles, particularly during reproduction, growth, and molting. Birds will increase their intake of animal food to meet this need. Even species that are normally herbivorous will incorporate insects in their diet. Nestlings also require diets with an abundance of insects. Project Planners should give consideration to the specific requirements for birds.

**Table 4.** Numbers (#) of avian (bird) species that now (1990) inhabit geographic areas and the proportion (%) of that total which each ecosystem by ecological association within southeastern Utah.

Geographic Areas (Elevation in feet)/#	Proportion (%) of species that inhabit each ecosystem by (1) Cold Desert (3,700 -5,800 ft.); (2) Submontane (5,500-8,500 ft.); and (3) Submontane (6,500-12,721 ft.) ecological associations.																																																					
	UPLANDS																											WETLANDS																										
	Urban			Agricultural			Alpine			Spruce/Fir			Aspen			Ponderosa			Sagebrush/Grass			Mountain Brush			Pinyon/Juniper			Saltbrush/Grass			Blackbrush			Grassland			Barren			Marsh			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Stream			Lake		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3							
Wasatch Plateau (5,500-10,741)/231		40	24		46			9			31			30			32			31	19		38			41					22	15		10	7		47	35		31	27		88	65		32	27		32	28				
Tavaputs Plateau (5,500-10,118)/232					46						31			29			32			31	18		37			40					22	15		9	6		49	35		32	27		90	65		32	27		33	28				
Cedar Mountain (5,500-7,664)/111																			52			60			65					39			17		28		19		96		5		5											
Henry Mountains (5,500-11,506)/217					47			10			35			34			37			34	20		43			46			17		23	15		11	7		41	31		32	33		88	67		31	24		27	24				
Abajo/Elk Ridge (5,500-11,362)/225		38			47			9			34			32			35			33	20		41			45			16		23	14		12	8		42	32		31	28		89	68		27	25		28	23				
LaSal Mountains (5,500-12,72)/228		38			47			9			33			32			35			32	19		41			44			15		23	14		11	7		42	32		31	27		89	67		27	29		28	25				
Dolores Triangle (3,937-7,428)/239					39	46													26	32			37			40		21			19	16		25	24		10	10		49	46		34	32		74	87		34	31		35	32	
San Rafael Desert (4,120-7,920)/232	30	34			41	45													27	31			34			39		21			20	17		25	24		10	10		51	46		35	32		76	85		36	33		36	33	
Burr Desert (4,500-6,522)/173	39				49														35	39			43			53		30			28	23		32	28		14	13		39	31		27	22		72	87		21	16		21	16	
Cisco Desert (3,937-5,300)/102	58				85														54								46				51			22			44		22			85		7		7								
Canyonlands (3,700-10,388)/258	27	34			44	43					29			27			30		25	30	19		36			40		20			18	15		24	22	12	10	10	7	46	43	31	31	29	47	64	83	58	31	29	24	31	29	25

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Gaviidae Arctic loon <i>Gavia arctica</i>	Tr/a k k k k k k Tr/a k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands																	C	C
common loon <i>Gavia immer</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k k k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area





Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Pelecanidae *American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Tr/r Tr/r k k k k Tr/r Su/r k k Tr/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	The population trend of these nongame birds is stable. They are restricted to large bodies of water at all elevations. Nests are constructed on the ground or in bulrushes beginning in March. Eggs are incubated for 29-36 days. Young have fledged by August. Migration out of Utah is complete by mid October. Pelicans feed primarily on fish at shallow water fishing grounds. Only non-breeding groups are known to frequent southeastern Utah.																	
Family: Phalacrocoracidae *double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Tr/r Tr/r k k k k Tr/r Su/r k k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds occur at all elevations. Their population trend in unknown. Cormorants appear to favor large reservoirs for feeding and brooding. Nests can be located on the ground, on islands, or in trees surrounded by water. The birds arrive in Utah in March and remain until the end of November with colonial nesting occurring from April-July. There is a 25-29 day incubation period and the young fledge in another 35-42 days. These birds dive for fish and crustaceans.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
cattle egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	k Tr/o k k k k Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o k Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C												C	C	C	C	C
			Cattle Egrets pass through southeastern Utah enroute to Central and South America. This species is found at desert and submontane elevations. They are most likely observed from April through May or August through September. Their population trend is unknown. Cattle egrets are primarily insectivorous and are often associated with large grazing animals.																	
green-backed heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	k k k k k k Tr/o Tr/o k k Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		C	C	C
			These nongame herons frequent wetlands in desert zones. Their population trend is unknown. Herons eat fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects, and crayfish.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	k Su/c k k k Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Snowy egrets prefer to nest at remote marshes in association with great blue and black-crowned night herons. They are intolerant of human disturbance and will desert their nests. Nests are platforms of sticks built in trees, shrubs, willows, and marsh grass from May-July. Eggs are incubated for 20-24 days and the young fledge at 30 days of age. High turbidity and dense vegetation can hinder the egret's ability to locate fish and insects.																	
least bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	k k k k k Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		C		
			Least bitterns inhabit herbaceous wetlands in the desert zone. The population trend of these birds is unknown, although their secretive habits may cause them to appear less numerous than records indicate. When alarmed, they run into vegetation instead of taking flight. Bitterns take fish, crayfish, aquatic invertebrates, and insects from small pools amidst dense vegetation.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient  
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Ciconiidae wood stork <i>Mycteria americana</i>	k k k k k k k Tr/a k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		C	C	C
			Wood storks can be found at desert and submontane elevations. These nongame birds have been sighted in Utah after their breeding season, from late summer to early fall. Their population trend is unknown. Wood storks often soar in flocks at considerable heights. They eat fish, reptiles, amphibians, and rodents.																	
Family: Anatidae *wood duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u k k Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		C	C	C
			These game birds are highly valued for aesthetic and economic values. They occur at all elevations during early spring and early fall migrations. Their population trend is unknown but is likely stable or increasing. They feed upon seeds, grapes, and berries.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S												C	C	C	S	C
			These omnivorous game birds occur at all elevations. Their population trend is stable to slightly decreasing. Spring migration begins shortly after ice-out and lasts until March. Fall migration occurs from mid September through October. Nesting occurs from mid May to early August. Hollow nests are constructed on the ground and lined with grass, weeds, and down. Incubation lasts about 24 days and fledging occurs in another 38-66 days.																	
*green-winged teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S												C	C	C	C	C
			Green-winged teal inhabit wetland ecosystems at all elevations. Their population trend is increasing. Migrants appear in large flocks from early March to mid April, and again from early September to early December. Nesting occurs in late spring. Nests are down-lined depressions located in the grass. Eggs incubate for 21-23 days, and fledging occurs at 34 days of age. Their diet is varied and includes aquatic invertebrates, tadpoles, grains, seeds, and grasses.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*cinnamon teal <i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S												C	C	C	C	C
			Cinnamon teal are popular game birds. They are found at all elevations from mid March to December. Breeding occurs wherever there are suitable wetlands. Nests are lined with down and are preferably built in saltgrass. Nesting occurs from April-August. The female incubates the eggs for 21-25 days followed by a 49 day nestling period. Nests are sometimes lost to spring flooding. The population trend of these birds is stable.																	
*blue-winged teal <i>Anas discors</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S												C	C	C	C	C
			These game birds are found at all elevations. All wetlands provide suitable habitat, but nesting preferably occurs in semi-permanent wetlands from April-August. During this time, a large part of the teal's diet consists of aquatic invertebrates. Vegetable matter will be consumed more readily at other times of the year. Nests are down-lined depressions located in the grass. The incubation period lasts about 24 days. The young are able to fly after an additional 35-44 days. Their population trend is decreasing.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C												C	C	C	C	C
			The population trend of these game birds is decreasing, despite the fact that they are the most widely distributed duck on breeding areas in North America. Breeding and nesting occurs from April through August. Mallards usually nest on the ground near water. Incubation averages 26 days, and fledging occurs at 42-60 days of age. They are surface feeders which prefer shallow, quite waters where they dabble for aquatic plants and animals.																	
*gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			The population trend of these game birds is increasing. They inhabit all elevations and are most abundant from mid February through November. Nesting occurs from May through August. An island site is usually chosen, but if not available, nests are built in meadows or on the prairies, provided there is dense vegetation. After a 24-27 day incubation period, young fledge in 48-56 days. Gadwalls are one of the few dabbling ducks that dive for food. Vegetable matter constitutes the bulk of the diet, but insects are also consumed during the summer.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area







Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
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																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*greater scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	Tr/a Tr/a k k k k Tr/a Tr/a k k Tr/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These omnivorous game birds frequent large wetland ecosystems of desert and submontane elevations. These birds pass through southeastern Utah on their spring (late March to mid-April) and fall (mid-October to early November) migrations. Their population trend is decreasing.																	
*canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	The declining population trend of these game birds has been stopped due to restrictive bag limits. Now their population trend is increasing as compared to the last 30 years. Migrations occur from March to April and October to November. Canvasbacks dive for food. All elevations provide habitat for these birds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area





Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*Ross' goose <i>Chen rossii</i>	k k k k k k Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o k Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C												H	S	H	H	C
			Ross' geese are the smallest of North American geese. Their flesh is highly prized by hunters. They are seen during spring (late February to mid April) and fall (August to mid December) migrations. Their population trend is increasing. Forage consists of aquatic plants, grains, and grasses. These geese show a preference for cropland habitat situated next to reservoirs at desert elevations.																	
				L													C	H	H	C
*trumpeter swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	k k k k k k Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r k Tr/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		L												C	H	H	C	C
			These nongame birds, the largest of all North American wildfowl, are increasing in population numbers. Unfortunately wetland habitat is constantly disappearing due to the encroachment of civilization. Trumpeter swans are dependent upon large wetland ecosystems along their flyway. Southeastern Utah's cold deserts provide habitat for transients passing through on spring and fall migrations. During migration, trumpeters travel in small flocks or family groups. They feed on aquatic vegetation.																	
1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				





Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	Tr/o Tr/o k k k k Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o k Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C			C	C
			These game birds frequent all elevation. They occur from late February to late April and again from early October to December. The population trend is stable. Their principle food is fish.																	
*ruddy duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	k Tr/c k k k k Tr/c Su/c Tr/c k Tr/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		C	C	C
			Ruddy ducks are game birds that inhabit all elevations. Migrants occur from late February to early May, and from September to November. Nests are baskets of woven grass attached to emergent reeds. Often the birds are parasitic of other species' nests. Males often assist in brood rearing. Incubation requires 23-26 days and the young fledge in 6-7 weeks. They feed almost entirely on vegetable matter, except invertebrates become dominant in their diet during breeding and brood rearing.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area





Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Accipitridae *osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Su/r Su/r k Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				L									C	H		C	C	C
			These nongame hawks dive for fish. They arrive in early April and can be seen at all elevations. Nests are utilized from 4-15 through 7-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Nests are built atop trees, poles, or rock pinnacles near large bodies of water. Young hatch in May or early June after a 32-43 day incubation period. Young fledge at 48-59 days of age. Ospreys migrate out of Utah by early October. Their population trend is stable.																	
*Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Yl/u Wt/u wt/u Wt/u Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				H	C	H		H	H							C		
			Coopers hawks are nongame birds which prey upon birds and small mammals. They prefer wooded ecosystems at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. Most summer breeders leave Utah in October and return in March and early April to begin pair bonding. Their nest territories are utilized from 5-1 through 8-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Eggs are incubated for 32-36 days and young fledge in another 27-34 days. They generally nest in wooded drainages.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient  
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	S	L	C	L	L	C	C	H	C	S	S	C	L		H		
			These nongame birds are found in open country at all elevations. These diurnal hunters prey upon mammals and other raptors. Large nests are generally built on cliffs and occasionally in trees or man-made structures. Nest territories are utilized from 2-1 through 8-1. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Eggs incubate for 43-45 days and fledging occurs 66-75 days after hatching. Population trends are increasing.																	
*red-tailed hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	C	S	S	C	H	S	S	C	S	S	S	C	S		H		
			These nongame hawks are very popular with falconers and inhabit all elevations. They prey on small mammals. Their population trend is stable. Nest territories are utilized from 4-10 through 6-30. Active nest sites require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Nests are constructed in trees or on cliffs. Eggs incubate for 30-35 days and the young fledge 45-46 days after hatching.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
rough-legged hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C						H	H	H	H	H	H		C	C	C		
			These nongame birds do not nest in southeastern Utah. Concentration sites and roost trees are utilized from November through mid March. They frequent open country at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Food preferences are small mammals and birds.																		
red-shouldered hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	k k k k k k k Tr/a k Tr/a Tr/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H															C		
			These nongame birds do not nest in Utah, nor are there records indicating that they establish roosting or concentration sites. The birds prefer desert areas. They prey on small mammals and birds.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Yl/r Yl/r Yl/r Yl/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds are generally diurnal hunters of mammals, bird, and reptiles. They inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Nest territories are utilized between 4-10 and 6-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Trees and cliffs provide preferred nesting sites. Eggs incubate for 28-33 days and the young leave the nest in another 2 months. These birds are extremely sensitive to disturbance. Their population trend is stable.																	
*Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C	S				S		H			S		S		C		
			Swainson's hawks are nongame birds that occur at all elevations. Their diet consists of many crop eating insects, as well as small mammals and birds. The population trend appears stable. Nest territories are utilized between 4-20 and 6-25. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Junipers and cottonwoods are the preferred nesting trees. Eggs incubate for 28-35 days and chicks fledge 30 days following hatching. Migration out of Utah occurs in August.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Su/c Yl/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Northern harriers (marsh hawks) are valuable rodent hunters. Preferred habitat consists of marshes at all elevations. The hawks prefer hunting live prey including: small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and some insects. Nests are constructed with sticks and grasses either on the ground or in low vegetation. Mating takes place in early April and nesting by early May. The young hatch in June after a 31-32 day incubation period. They are fledged at 30-35 days of age. The population trend of the marsh hawk is stable.																	
*bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Yl/e Wt/e Wt/e Wt/e Wt/e Wt/e Yl/e Wt/e Wt/e Yl/e Wt/e	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S		L	L	L	S	L	S	S	L	L		C	H	H		
			These carnivorous, nongame birds prefer areas near water surrounded by open country and available perching sites. Most are seen from early November through March at all elevations. Their roost and nest trees, as well as concentration areas, must be protected from human disturbance with a one mile radius buffer zone. Southeastern Utah has the only two nest sites in the state. Nest territories are utilized from 1-1 through 7-15. There is a 34-36 day incubation time. The young fledge at 70-98 days of age. Population levels are increasing.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area





Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H	S			H		H	H	C	H	C	C		H			
			Prairie falcons are nongame birds that are popular with falconers. They inhabit all elevations but prefer desert areas adjacent to cliffs. Their diet consists of small mammals, birds, and insects. Nest territories are utilized from 4-1 through 7-15. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone located on a cliff face. Eggs incubate for 28-35 days after which chicks fledged in 35-42 days. Their population trend appears stable.																	
*peregrine falcon <i>Peregrinus anatum</i>	Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e Yl/e	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	H	H	C		
			These nongame, carnivorous birds occur at all elevations. Nests are built of cliff faces and are utilized from 2-1 through 8-31. A one mile radius buffer zone needs to be protected from human disturbance in excess of historical activities. Eggs incubate for 29-32 days, after which the young fledge in 35-42 days. Their population trend is increasing. The Arctic ( <i>P.a tundrius</i> ) and American ( <i>P.a. anatum</i> ) subspecies inhabit south-eastern Utah. The former subspecies is a winter resident while the latter remains yearlong.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
American kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	H			C		S	H	C			S		H		C		
			These nongame birds prey upon insects and rodents. Although they occur at all elevations, they prefer desert zones. Nest territories are utilized from 5-1 through 6-30. Due to their adaptability, a buffer zone in which human disturbance should be excluded is not warranted. Their nests are located in tree cavities, cliffs, or old buildings. Eggs incubate for 29-31 days, and the young fledge in another 30-60 days. Their population trend is stable.																	
Family: Phasianidae *chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Exotic</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							C	S	S	C		C	C	C		C		
			These insectivorous, herbivorous game birds prefer rocky, grassy, or brushy slopes in arid mountains and canyons of desert and submontane elevations. Nests are usually built under shrubs or clumps of grass. Nest sites are critical to maintenance of the population during the crucial nesting period. The breeding season begins by mid March and nesting by April/May. There is a 22-24 day incubation period and the young are fledged at 7-10 days of age. Winter is a crucial period for survival of the chukars. Their population trend is stable.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*sage grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	YI/I YI/I k k YI/I YI/I k k k YI/I	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					C							H		H		
			The population trend of these game birds is stable. They occur at submontane elevations, and forage entirely on sagebrush from October to April. During other seasons, insects and vegetation are consumed. Wet meadows surrounded by sagebrush are critical strutting grounds (leks) from mid March-April. Shrub cover should be 10-50%. Habitat within a two mile radius of leks is critical for nesting through mid August. Nests are shallow depressions located under sagebrush. There is a 21-24 day incubation period. Young can fly after 7-10 days.																	
*blue grouse <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	YI/c YI/c k YI/c YI/c YI/c k k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands			C	C	H	H	C	C	L					L		L		
			Blue grouse are game birds that inhabit submontane and montane zones. During the winter, blue grouse feed exclusively upon needles and buds of Douglas fir and spruce trees. Annually they exhibit reverse vertical spring migration since they migrate from high elevations to lower elevation meadows, brush, or timber stands for breeding, nesting, and brooding. Nests are located on the ground. Hatching occurs in early June after a 25-26 day incubation period. Young can fly after 7-10 days. Their population trend is stable.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient  
2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
*wild turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	k k k Yl/u Yl/l Yl/c Wt/l Yl/l k Yl/l Yl/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C		H	H	C	S	C	H						C	C			
			These game birds feed at all elevations on grasses, forbs, mast, and insects. Populations are stable. Silviculture practices can be harmful to the turkey. Nesting occurs in April and May with a preference for slopes >20%. Spring grazing of nest areas can reduce cover for birds. Eggs are incubated for 27-28 days and poults are brooded throughout summer. Brooding areas evidence high forb and grass densities. Merriam ( <i>M.g. Merriami</i> ) and Rio Grande ( <i>M.g. intemedia</i> ) subspecies occur in the region.																		
*California quail <i>Callipepla californica</i>	Yl/l Yl/l k k k Yl/l k k k k Yl/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C					S	C							C		C		
			These game birds inhabit cold desert and submontane zones and their population trend is stable. They prefer brushy, streamside habitats adjacent to farmlands. Vegetable matter, especially clover, is their primary food source. Nests are slight depressions lined with plant material. Nesting begins in May after an April breeding season. There is a 21-24 day incubation period and fledging occurs 10 days later. Winter is a crucial period as heavy snows can limit food supplies.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*Gambel's quail <i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	k k k k k k k Yl/l k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C					S			S	S			C	S	C		
			These game birds inhabit cold desert areas. They feed on seeds, grain, vegetation, and insects. Territories are established after pair-bonding in late winter or early spring. Nests are placed in desert vegetation, usually beginning in April, and the eggs hatch after a 21-24 day incubation period. A 10 day nesting period follows. Winter is a crucial period when water and vegetation become scarce. The population trend of Gambel's quail is decreasing.																	
Family: Rallidae *American coot <i>Fulica americana</i>	Su/l Su/l k Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l k k Su/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H												C	C	C	C	C
			These game birds inhabit all elevations. Aquatic plants, grasses, and grain are their primary food sources. Preferred habitat consists of open shorelines, deep water areas, and emergent vegetation. Nests are constructed over water from May to late June. Renesting is quite common. Two broods will often be raised each year, with both parents incubating the eggs for 21-25 days. A 49-56 day nestling period follows. The coot's population trend is stable.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
common moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Tr/a Tr/a k k k k Tr/a Tr/a k k Tr/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds feed on seeds, insects, and aquatic invertebrates. They rely on wetland habitats of cold desert and submontane zones. They pass through southeastern Utah in the spring and fall. Courtship is probably initiated during the spring migration. This species is very secretive and does not appear to be especially abundant anywhere in its range. The population may be decreasing due to the loss of wetlands.																	
sora <i>Porzana carolina</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C		
			These omnivorous, nongame birds are usually found in cold desert areas, but they will also inhabit sub-montane elevations. Nesting occurs from May through July on marshlands. Nests are grass baskets suspended up to six inches above water. There is an incubation period of 18-20 days and fledging occurs 21-25 days later. Degradation of wetlands is gradually reducing the sora’s habitat, thus their population trend is declining.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Virginia rail <i>Rallus limicola</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Yl/c k k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C		
			These nongame birds inhabit cold desert and submontane zones. They feed on aquatic animal life, seeds, berries, and insects. Nests are saucer-like mats of reeds and grasses built in shallow marshes. Nesting extends from late April to mid June. Eggs are incubated for 18-20 days and the young are capable of flight after another 25 days. Fall migrations begin in September and October. Those that winter in Utah inhabit lower elevation marshes that do not freeze. Their population trend is decreasing due to the loss of wetlands.																	
Family: Gruidae *whooping crane <i>Grus americana</i>	Tr/e Tr/e k k k k Tr/e Tr/e k k Tr/e	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C						H					H		C	C		
			Whooping cranes are an endangered species that occur at all elevations. They winter outside of Utah in prairies, grain fields, and marshes. They summer in mountain meadows and marshes. Peak migration periods are April-June and August-November. The population trend of the whooping crane is increasing due to management strategies.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*sandhill crane <i>Grus canadensis</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Su/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C					H					H		C	C			
			Most of these birds are migrants passing through during the spring April 3 to June 8) and fall (August 28 to November 25). They utilize all elevations. In recent years, two pairs are known to have nested at or nearby Desert Lake Waterfowl Management Area. Nesting occurs on the ground from May-July. Eggs incubate for 30 days and fledging occurs in another 67 to 75 days. They feed upon small rodents, frogs, and insects. Their population trend is stable. Harvest of these birds is not yet allowed in southeastern Utah.																	
Family: Charadriidae *snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Tr/r Tr/r k Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r k Tr/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds pass through southeastern Utah from April through September. They frequent shorelines and mud flats at all elevations. Plovers feed on insects and aquatic invertebrates. Their population trend is unknown.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r k Tr/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C					H			H		H			C			
			These nongame birds fly through southeastern Utah during spring (late March through June) and fall (late August through early October) migrations. They frequent semi-arid grasslands at all elevations where they forage for insects, aquatic invertebrates, and worms. The population trend of the mountain plover is unknown.																	
semipalmated plover <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C		H										C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds migrate through southeastern Utah in the spring (mid March through April) and fall (August to mid September). They frequent wetland areas at all elevations. They feed mainly on insects, marine invertebrates, and worms. Their population trend is stable.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C												C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds are typically summer residents. However, a few remain in the winter where there are warm springs or small streams that remain open. They inhabit all elevations and forage for insects, aquatic invertebrates, and worms. Nests are scrapes in fields, gravel pits, roadways, etc. Nesting occurs from early April through July. Eggs are incubated for 24-28 days and fledging occurs after another 25 days. Evidence suggests that two broods may be produced. The population trend of killdeer is stable.																	
lesser golden plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S					S					S		C	C	C	C	C
			Golden plovers are nongame birds which migrate through southeastern Utah from early May to early July and mid September through October. They appear to be more numerous during the fall migration. They inhabit all elevations and feed upon insects, aquatic invertebrates, and worms. The population trend of this species is stable.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area









Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
least sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Tr/c Tr/c k Tr/c Tr/c Tr/c Tr/c k k Tr/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds are the smallest regularly occurring sandpipers. They inhabit all elevations and their population trend is stable. Large flocks often appear along lakeshores and pond edges from early February to early June and late July to mid September. Small numbers may even remain through the winter where warm springs prevent ice-out. Least sandpipers probe in the mud and pick at the surface for small invertebrates.																	
willet <i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H												C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds inhabit submontane and montane wetlands from late February to early October. Formerly common, their population trend is decreasing. The loss of critical wetland habitat is the largest threat to these birds. Their diet consists of insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and berries. Nests are simple depressions in the grass. The nesting season is from May to mid July. There is a 22-29 day incubation period. The young only remain in the nest for a few hours.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area











Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
red-necked phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
Wilson’s phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S													C	C	C	C	C
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Laridae herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H												C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame birds have been recorded between September and late May at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. They feed on carrion, garbage, refuse, marine animals, eggs, and young birds. Ice-covered reservoirs are used for winter roosting.																	
*California gull <i>Larus californicus</i>	Wt/c Wt/c k Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c k k Wt/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H												C	C	C	C	C
			This species is the Utah state bird and is well known for saving the Mormons from the 1848 grasshop-per plague. They also feed on bird eggs, carrion, and garbage. They are seen from about mid February to early September at all elevations. Large colonies nest on islands and dikes from mid April to mid July. Both sexes incubate the eggs for about 25 days. A nestling time of 45 days follows. Banding records indicate that young birds hatched in Utah migrate to the Pacific coast where they remain until ready to breed.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
ring-billed gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Wt/c Wt/c k Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c k k Wt/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H												C	C	C	C	C
			These nongame gulls are found at all elevations. They have a stable population trend. They consume garbage, refuse, carrion, aquatic animals, rodents, and insects. Garbage dumps can provide feeding grounds in the winter. Interestingly, these birds breed along the Pacific coast, particularly in California and winter in the Intermountain West.																	
glaucous gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	k k k k k k Tr/u k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			Glaucous gulls, although generally coastal birds, have been recorded using marshlands at Desert Lake Waterfowl Management Area. All recorded sightings are from February, March, and April. The population trend of this nongame species appears stable. These predatory gulls consume carrion, refuse, birds, and marine invertebrates.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area





Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
black tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			Black terns occur at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. Small colonies nest in marshes from May through June. Nests are built on the ground, in marsh vegetation, or on muskrat houses. Incubation lasts 21-22 days followed by a 3-4 week nestling period. Insects comprise the primary food source for black terns.																	
*Caspian tern <i>Sterna caspia</i>	Tr/r Tr/r k Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r k k Tr/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C	C	C	C	C
			Caspian terns utilize wetlands of any ecological association during their spring and fall migrations. The population trend for these nongame birds is stable. Caspian terns make powerful booby-like dives when hunting for fish. These birds are often disturbed by the predatory California gull and man.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Forster's tern <i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds appear at all elevations from late March to mid October, and their population trend is stable. Colonial nesting occurs in late May and mid June. Cattail and bulrush marshes around lakes and sloughs provide preferred nesting areas. Nests are constructed of marsh vegetation and built on muskrat houses or other platforms. Both parents incubate the eggs for 23-24 days. Young will leave the nest at 4-7 days of age. Terns dive from the air for small fish, insects, and frogs.																	
common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds are present at all elevations during their spring (late April to mid June) and fall (mid August to early November) migrations. They are usually considered to be uncommon, although they may easily be overlooked due to their resemblance to Forster's terns. Their population trend is stable. These terns dive for aquatic life.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Columbidae *band-tailed pigeon <i>Columba fasciata</i>	Su/o Su/o k Su/u Su/l Su/l k k k k Su/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	The diet of these game birds varies according to the availability of corns, buds, flowers, and culti-vated crops. They begin arriving during mid April at submontane and montane elevations. Nesting occurs from May through July, with an 18-20 day incubation period and 25-27 day nestling period. Conifers are uti'lized as nest and roost trees. Migration out of Utah occurs from August through October, possibly depending on food supply. The population trend is stable, although increasing residential development is reducing habitat for the birds.																	
rock dove <i>Columba livia</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C											C					
			These unprotected nongame birds are found at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is stable. Semi-wild flocks occur in city streets or around farms, and a domesticated variety is popular with pigeon fanciers. Roots, stems, and leaves are used to create nests that are located on buildings, ledges, cliffs, or in trees. Three to six broods are raised each year between spring and fall. Eggs incubate for 16-19 days and the young fledge in another 25-26 days. Doves feed during the day on grains, small seeds, and fruit.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*passenger pigeon <i>Ectophistes migratorius</i>	*k *k k *k *k *k *k *k k *k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	This species, once a popular game bird, is not know to survive any place in the world. Unrelenting harvest by market hunters decimated their populations. During its existence, it only occurred as an occasional straggler west of the Rockies. It was likely present within the region (*) at submontane and montane elevations.																	
ringed turtle dove <i>Streptopelia risoria</i>	k k k k k k k k k Su/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H														C		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
white-winged dove <i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	k k k k k k k Su/a k Su/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	H					S	S	S								C		
			These nongame birds are seen at desert and sub-montane elevations from April to early August. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are crude stick platforms built in trees or thickets. Breeding begins in late March, depending on weather conditions. There is a 14 day incubation period. Another 2 weeks is required for fledging. When not breeding, these doves often gather in large flocks, feeding upon seeds, grain, insects, and fruit.																		
*mourning dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C					S	C	C	S	S	H		S		C			
			Mourning doves are popular game birds which feed upon grains and seeds. Nests are loosely constructed with twigs. They are usually built in trees, shrubs, cacti, or on the ground. Most breeding and nesting activity occurs between March and September. A 13-14 day incubation period is followed by a 12-14 day nestling period. Mourning doves occur at all elevations. They have adapted well to man’s intrusion upon their environment but their population trend is declining in the western states for unknown reasons.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Cuculidae *yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S						C	C								C		
			These nongame birds are found in submontane second growth forest and desert riparian ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are frail twig platforms. Nesting occurs from June through July. Both parents incubate the eggs for 9-11 days followed by a short 7-8 day nestling period. These birds consume seeds, fruit, and insects (particularly caterpillars).																		
Family: Tytonidae common barn-owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	H					S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S		S			
			These nocturnal, nongame birds help control rodent populations. They inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Nest territories are utilized from 4-20 through 7-20. Active nests require a 0.5 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance in excess of historical activity. Nests are situated in burrows, hollow trees, caves, barns, or belfries. Eggs incubate for 30-34 days. Young fledge in another 52-56 days. Their population trend is unknown.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Strigidae norther saw-whet owl <i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u k k k k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				H	C	H			H								C		
			Saw-whet owls are nocturnal, nongame birds that prey upon small mammals. They inhabit submontane and montane forests. Nest territories are utilized from 4-1 through 6-31. Active nests require a 0.25 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Tree cavities are preferred nesting sites. Eggs incubate for 26-28 days, and fledging occurs after another 27-34 days. Saw-whet owls do not migrate, but travel as nomads in search of food. Their population trend is stable.																		
short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	k k k k k k Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	C					H			S	S	C		C	C	H			
			These nongame owls prey upon small mammals and are most active at dawn and dusk. They inhabit desert elevations. Nest territories are utilized from 4-10 through 6-15. Nests are depressions in the ground. Active nests require a 0.25 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. If the nest is disturbed, these owls may reneest. Eggs incubate for 26-28 days and fledging occurs in an additional 31-36 days. Short-eared owls are often gregarious under favoraable conditions. Their population trend is stable.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				H	C	H		C	C								C		
			These nongame birds are nocturnal and most of their diet consists of rodents. They inhabit all elevations. Nest territories are utilized from 3-15 through 6-15. Active nest sites require a 0.25 mile radius buffer zone protected from human disturbance. Abandoned nests of other bird species are utilized for nesting. Eggs incubate for 26-28 days and fledging occurs in another 30-40 days. These owls have few enemies, except man. Their population trend is stable.																		
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	S					H			H	H	H		S					
			These nongame owls occur at desert and submontane elevations. They are diurnal or crepuscular predators of rodents, lizards, and birds. Abandoned prairie dog, badger, or marmot burrows are utilized as nest sites. Nesting begins in May and the eggs are incubated for 21-28 days. The young generally emerge from the burrow in early June and are fully fledged at four weeks of age. Encroachment of civilization and rodent control activities have resulted in a declining population trend.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
great horned owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S		C	L	S	S	H	C	S	S	S	C	S		C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. They are nocturnal hunters which prey almost entirely on mammals. Other animals may be eaten depending on availability. Territories are established by November and mating takes place in December and January. Eggs are deposited on cliff ledges or in old hawk and raven nests from February through March. The incubation period is 26-35 days. The young owls fledge in 35 days but are cared for at least four to five weeks later. The population trend of these birds is stable.																	
Family: Caprimulgidae lesser nighthawk <i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	k k k k k k k k Su/u k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	H					S			S	S	S	C	S		H		
			Lesser nighthawks are often seen over ponds or perched on roadsides at desert elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from May-July. Eggs are laid on bare ground and incubated for 18-19 days. The young fledge after 21 days. They feed primarily on insects, especially beetles.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
common nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	H		L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C			C		
			These nongame birds are abundant at all elevations. Their population trend is stable. Flocks of night-hawks often congregate around riparian wetlands at dawn and dusk to feed on midges and other flying insects. From May-July, eggs are laid on the ground in open, sparsely vegetated areas. Old robin nests are sometimes utilized. Incubation lasts 19 days. The young will be able to fly after another 21 days.																	
common poorwill <i>Phalaeoptilus nuttallii</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							H	C	C			S		S		S		
			These nongame birds are found in open country of submontane ecological associations. Their population trend is stable. Nesting occurs from May-July. Eggs are laid on bare ground, rocks, or in gravel and incubated for 18 days. Young fledge at 4 weeks of age. Parents have been known to move young to different nest sites during the brooding period.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Apodidae white-throated swift <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S					S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S		S		
			These nongame birds are found n desert and submontane ecological associations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are twiggy brackets saliva-glued to crevices or caves in precipitous areas. Nesting occurs in June and July. These birds may often stray many miles away from their nesting and roosting sites in search of food. They feed almost entirely on flying insects caught in the air.																	
black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands													C			C		
			These insectivorous, nongame birds prefer open areas of montane elevations but are also found at sub-montane elevations. Populations arrive in mid May and remain until October. They are crepuscular hunters of flying insects. Algae or moss nests are built in crevices of moist mountain cliffs and are often located behind waterfalls. Nesting occurs in June and July with a 24-27 day incubation period. Young stay in the nest until fledged at 45-49 days of age. Their population trend is unknown.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Trochilidae black-chinned hummingbird <i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C						C	C			H				C		
			Black-chinned hummingbirds reside near water in semi-arid country of desert and submontane ecological associations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. They appear by April and remain until early October, or as long as there are ample flowers in bloom. Nests are tiny feltlike cups in shrubs or trees. Peak nesting occurs from May through June. Two to three broods may be raised with the female incubating the eggs for 16 days. Young fledge at 2-4 weeks of age. Hummingbirds feed on flower nectar and small insects.																	
magnificent hummingbird ( <i>Eugenes fulgens</i> )	k k k Su/u k k k k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	H	C												
			These nongame birds prefer to inhabit weeded canyons and glades of montane elevations. Nesting occurs from May through July. Silky plant fibers and mosses are used to structure nests on horizontal branches. Egg incubation requires 16 days and the young probably fledge after an additional 20-26 days. Flower nectar availability tends to limit species distribution. Their population trend is unknown.																	
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
broad-tailed hummingbird <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C		C	C	H	S	H	H	S	S	H					C		
			The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. They occur at all elevations. Lower valleys are utilized in April and May, while nesting occurs near streams at higher elevations. Depending on the availability of flower nectar, the birds will generally nest in June and July. Nests are lichen-covered cups located in trees or shrubs. A 14-17 day incubation period is followed by a 21-26 day nestling time. Management practices that provide small forest openings with edge appear beneficial to this bird.																		
rufous hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S	S	H	H	H		H	H								H		
			Rufous hummingbirds occur at submontane and montane elevations. These nongame birds are present in the region from mid June to late September. Their population trend is unknown. These birds nest colonially in trees or shrubs and form cup-shaped nests covered with lichen. Nesting occurs from April-July. Eggs hatch after 12-14 days of incubation and the young fledge in another 20 days. Flower nectar availability limits species distribution.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
calliope hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds inhabit canyons and forest openings of submontane and montane zones during summer. During migration riparian zones at all levels are utilized. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from May-August. Nests are lichen-covered cups built in shrubs. The eggs are incubated for 15-16 days. Fledging occurs at 18-23 days of age. These birds feed on flower nectar and are limited to areas abundant with this food source.																	
Family: Alcedinidae belted kingfisher <i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Yl/u Yl/u k k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands																C	C	C
			The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. They occur at all elevations. Forested wetland areas with clear, shallow fishing waters provide critical habitat. Nesting burrows are excavated in earth banks that generally rise 4 ft. above the water, thus providing protection from predators. These birds are intolerable of human activity and often desert their nests. Nesting occurs from March-May. Both parents will incubate the eggs (22-24 days) and raise the young to fledging after another 23 days.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Picidae northern flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c k YI/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C		S	C	C		H	C								C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. Open or lightly wooded ground is critical for feeding and and nesting. Their diet consists of ants, other insects, fruits, and berries. They are often seen foraging on the ground. Nest holes are excavated in dead trees or limbs. Cottonwoods and aspens are often utilized. Breeding begins in March and nesting occurs in May and June. Both parents incubate the eggs for 11-14 days. The young can fly at 25-28 days of age. The population trend of the northern flicker is stable.																		
*pileated woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	k k k Tr/r Tr/r Tr/r k k k k Tr/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			C	C	C											C		
			These nongame woodpeckers are important predators of many bark-eating beetles. They are found in isolated areas of submontane and montane elevations. Mature coniferous and deciduous forests with many snags comprise preferred habitat. Despite destruction of their habitat by agriculture and logging, some are gradually adapting to wooded suburbs. Their population trend is unknown.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
red-headed woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	H		S	S	S			H								C		
			These nongame birds prefer open areas at all elevations. They feed on mast (nuts, acorns), fruit, insects, and young birds. In June, nests are excavated in a tree, stump, or pole. Creosote coated poles are lethal to the eggs and nestlings. Eggs are incubated for 12 to 13 days and the young can fly after another 27-30 days. Nesting competition may be high where starling populations are dense. Their population trend is unknown.																		
*Lewis woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	k k k Su/r Su/r Su/r k k k k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C				C		S									C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations, but prefer park-like ponderosa forests for breeding. The occurrence of insects and a brushy understory determines the choice of nesting sites. Nests are built in tree cavities in May and June. These birds are not adept at excavating these cavities, so either dead trees or existing cavities are critical to their breeding habitat. Both sexes incubate the eggs for 2 weeks. The young are fledged after an additional 28-34 days. These woodpeckers feed on insects, nuts, and berries. Their population trend is unknown.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
downy woodpecker <i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C		C	C	H		S	H								C		
			These nongame birds feed on insects, fruit and seeds, and mast. They occur at all elevations. Nests are excavated at the tops of dead trees in open woodlands. New cavities are excavated each year, preferably in the same tree. Nesting occurs from May-July, although courtship begins in late winter. Eggs are incubated for 3 weeks and fledging occurs in another two weeks. In winter, these birds tend to move to lower elevations.																		
three-toed woodpecker <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u k k k k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	H	H										C			
			These nongame woodpeckers exhibit a strong preference for the bark insects of spruce trees. These woodpeckers inhabit coniferous forests at submontane and montane elevations. Nesting occurs from June through July. Nests are excavated each year in standing dead trees. Eggs are incubated for 14 days and fledging requires another 22-26 days. One brood will be raised. Their population trend is unknown.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
hairy woodpecker <i>Picoides villosus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			C	C	C		S	C								C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. They feed upon borers, caterpillars, and other insects. Preferred nesting areas are mountain forests and valley woodlands. Nests are bui-It in dead trees from May-July. The female will build the nest and then incubate the eggs for 11-12 days. The young will leave the nest after an additional 12-13 days. The population trend of the hairy woodpecker is unknown.																		
*Williamson’s sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Su/r Su/r k Su/r Su/r Su/r k k k k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	C	C		S	H								H		
			These nongame birds display altitudinal migration between submontane and montane elevations in response to seasonal food habits. For most of the year they feed entirely on the sap and phloem of live conifers. During breeding the diet shifts almost entirely to insects. Nest cavities are excavated in conifers from May-June, and territoriesare established. Eggs are incubated for 14 days and the young fledge at 21-28 days of age.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Hammond’s flycatcher <i>Empidonax hammondi</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u k k k k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	C	C											C		
These insectivorous, nongame birds inhabit montane ecological associations. Nests are made of woven plant fibers and located out on limbs. These birds nest from May-July. The incubation period is 13-15 days. One brood is raised each year. Young generally fledge at 17-18 days of age. Their population trend is unknown.																					
dusky flycatcher <i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				H	C	H	C	C	H								C		
These nongame, insectivorous birds occur at submontane and montane elevations. They nest at mid elevations where there is ample brush or tall shrubs, or meadow communities surrounded by dense forests. Grass nests are built in willows, alders, etc. The nesting season is from May-July. The incubation period is 15-16 days. Fledging requires 18 days.																					

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		L													C	C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. They have been known to breed at elevations up to 7,000 feet. These birds nest in willow and alder thickets from May-July. Nests are loose grass cups. The female incubates the eggs for 13-15 days and fledging lasts another 12-14 days. Their diet consists mostly of insects taken on the wing.																	
gray flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							C	H	C									
			Gray flycatchers inhabit the submontane ecological association. The population trend for this nongame species is unknown. Nesting occurs in May and June in shrubs and trees of sagebrush and pinyon-juniper ecosystems. Nests are made of woven cups of grass. The incubation period is 14 to 15 days. Two broods are raised each year and fledge in 16 days. Food consists primarily of insects caught in the air.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
black phoebe <i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	k k k k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k k k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H									C			C			C		
			Black phoebes inhabit precipitous terrain at desert and submontane elevations. Although common residents, they are perhaps sporadic in the winter. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are cups of mud and grass built near water on ledges, bridges, or buildings. The incubation period is 15-17 days. Two to three broods are usually raised and fledge in 2-3 weeks. They forage almost entirely on flying insects.																		
eastern phoebe <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	k k k k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k k Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H											C			C			
			Eastern phoebes frequent various desert and submontane ecological associations. They are often sighted around farm buildings and bridges with nearby water. Nest sites are located on man-made structures or cliffs. Eggs are incubated for 16 days and the young fledge in another 15-16 days. Their population trend is unknown. They feed mainly on insects, but occasionally fruit and small reptiles are taken.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Say's phoebe <i>Sayornis saya</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C					S	S	C	C	C	S	C			H		
			These nongame birds prefer areas with low shrubs or scattered trees at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are cups or brackets of mud, moss, or grass located on structures, ledges, or rock walls. Nesting occurs from May through July. They will usually raise two broods, incubating each for about 2 weeks. The young will fledge at 14-16 days of age. Adults feed primarily on flying insects, but occasionally fruit and small reptiles are taken.																	
ash-throated flycatcher <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H					C	H	C	C	C	S				C		
			These nongame birds move around constantly over large areas of desert and submontane elevations. Nests are built in cavities of trees, yuccas, mesquite, and wooden posts. Nesting occurs in May and June. The female incubates the eggs for 15 days and the young are fledged at 14-16 days of age. As the name suggests, their principle food is flying insects. Their population trend is stable.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
eastern kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	C					S	C	C	S	S	S				C		
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane ecological associations. Their conspicuous nesting habits seem to have contributed to reductions in their abundance. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are bulky, twiggy, neatly lined saucers. They are built on shrubs, tree stumps, or man-made structures. The birds nest from May through July. They will incubate one brood for 11-13 days. The young fledge at 16-18 days of age. Eastern kingbirds feed on insects.																	
western kingbird <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C					S	C	C	S	S	S				C		
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations with scattered trees. They nest in deciduous, isolated woodlands along the lower valley streams. Nests are bulky, twiggy, neatly-lined saucers which are built in shrubs, trees, or man-made structures. Nesting occurs in May and Aune. Occasionally, two broods will be raised. Incubation by the female requires 12-14 days. The young fledge in another 16-17 days. Kingbirds feed primarily on flying insects. The population trend is stable.																	
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Cassin's kingbird <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C				H	S	C	C			S				C		
			These nongame birds occur at submontane and montane elevations in semi-open areas of scattered trees. These birds often live in association with the western kingbird. They are seen in southeastern Utah from April to November. Nesting occurs from May-July. Nests are made of twigs, grass, and wool. They are often built out on tree limbs. The incubation period is 12-14 days. Young fledge in another 16-17 days. Their population trend is unknown.																	
Family: Alaudidae horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C	H				S			S		C			H			
			Horned larks are a nongame species with an unknown population trend. They are found at desert and montane elevations. These birds are largely terrestrial, seldom alighting in shrubs or trees. Nests are grass-lined depressions on the ground. The nesting season is from February-June. Two to three broods will be raised. The females incubate the eggs for 11 days and are easily flushed from the nest when disturbed. The young are ready to leave when they are 9-12 days old. Seeds and insects comprise the primary food items.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Hirundinidae cliff swallow <i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C											C	H	H	C	C	C
			These nongame, insectivorous birds inhabit cliffs of desert and submontane ecological associations. They arrive in April and remain until October. Colonial nesting occurs on cliffs, buildings, and bridges from May-July. Both sexes will incubate the eggs for 15 days. The young fledge after another 21-24 days. Occasionally, two broods are raised. Their population trend is unknown.																	
barn swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C											C	H	H	C	C	C
			These insectivorous nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane areas from April to November. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs singly or in small groups, depending on the availability of nest sites. Nests are mud baskets lined with feathers and are stuck to a cliff or structure. Nesting occurs from May-August with an incubation period of 15 days. The young leave the nest at 17-24 days of age.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	Su/r Su/r k Su/r Su/r k k k k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				H	C	H	S						C		S	H		
			The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. They inhabit montane elevations. Colonial nesting occurs in tree cavities, cliff niches, or nesting boxes. House sparrows and starlings compete for nest cavities with the martins. The nesting season spans the months of May through July. Incubation requires 15-16 days followed by a 26-31 day nestling period. Purple martins feed primarily on flying insects.																	
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H											C	H	H	C	C	C
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations from late March to mid October. They are especially conspicuous in late August when they fly into trees or willow patches to roost for the night. Their population trend is unknown. Colonial nesting occurs from May-July. They excavate nest burrows in river bank cliffs. Both sexes incubate the eggs for 15 days. The young remain in the nest for 19 days. These birds are often seen soaring over open. country in search of insects.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
northern rough-winged swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame, insectivorous birds occur at desert and,submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are usually constructed from May-July in banks, caves, or crevices along waterways. Both singular and colonial nesting may occur. Both parents incubate their single brood for 16 days. Fledging requires 19-21 days.																			
tree swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C		H	C	H								H	H	C	S	S	Tree swallows inhabit all ecological associations where there is open country and water. They occur from mid February to September. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are usually constructed in cavities from May-July. Mountainous habitats where dead trees and snags border waterways are preferred. feather-lined nest cups may also be located in building nest boxes. Eggs are incubated for 13-16 days and the young fledge at 16-24 days of age. Flying insects are the principle food.	
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																						

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
violet-green swallow <i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C		H	C	C	S						C	H	H	C	S	S	The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. They can be found at all elevations. Nesting usually occurs from May-July at the higher elevations. Nests are constructed in cavities of aspen trees, rocky ledges, or buildings. These swallows sometimes compete for nesting holes with tree swallows. One brood will be raised with a 2 week incubation period and 16-24 day fledging time.	
Family: Corvidae scrub jay <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c YI/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S						C	C							H				These nongame birds are found at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are constructed of twigs and built in shrubs or trees. Nesting occurs in May. Eggs are incubated for 16 days. Young fledge after another 18-19 days. Their diet consists of insects, fruits, and seeds, as well as the eggs and young of other bird species.
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																						

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
American crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C		H	H	H		S	S			H				C		
			Common crows are considered a nongame species. Although migratory, a few may linger throughout the winter, congregating in roosts. They inhabit ecosystems of all elevations. Crows are scavengers, feeding primarily upon road killed animals.																	
common raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C	S	C	C	C	S	H	H	S	S	S	C	S	H	H		
			These nongame birds are usually found at all ecological associations. Their population trend is unknown. Large nests are built of sticks, bones, and wool and located at the tops of conifers and utility poles or on cliff ledges. They nest from April-June. Incubation lasts 18-21 days. The young can fly at 5-6 weeks of age. Ravens are primarily scavengers but also eat insects, garbage, seeds, fruits, bird eggs, and nestlings.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Steller’s jay <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			C	H	C		C									H		
			These nongame birds are usually found at montane elevations. However, during the winter, a few birds may descend to submontane elevations. Nesting occurs from May-June. Bowl shaped nests are formed with twigs, rootlets, and pine needles and located in conifers. The incubation period is 17-18 days. The fledging time is unknown. The young will remain with their parents for their first year. Jays are omnivorous, consuming insects, berries, nuts, and seeds. They often scavenge at campsites. Their population trend is unknown.																		
pinyon jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S					H	S	H	C								S		
			These omnivorous, nongame birds usually appear as family groups or small, loosely organized flocks that wander restlessly over large areas at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting is colonial in pinyon, junipers, or oak, and nests are well-lined, bulky twig bowls. Nesting occurs in April and May. Incubation lasts 16-17 days. Young are fledged in 3 weeks. These birds will return to the same breeding grounds year after year.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Clark's nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c LaSal Mountains Wt/c Dolores Triangle k San Rafael Desert k Burr Desert Cisco Desert Yl/c Canyonlands	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds occur at submontane and montane elevations. They frequent subalpine forests but may move to lower elevation ponderosa and pinyon-juniper ecosystems in the fall and winter. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are deep, grass-lined bowls of twigs located 7 to 150 feet up in conifers. Nesting occurs in March and April with an incubation period of 16-18 days. The young fledge in another 18-21 days. These birds feed primarily on nuts but have been known to steal and beg for food at campsites.																	
gray jay <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u Yl/u Abajo/Elk Ridge Yl/u LaSal Mountains Wt/u Dolores Triangle k San Rafael Desert k Burr Desert Cisco Desert Yl/u Canyonlands	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert k Burr Desert Cisco Desert Yl/u Canyonlands	Gray jays are nongame birds that occur at montane elevations. They are dependent upon the subalpine forests of the high altitudes but will move to submontane elevations for the winter. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are structured with twigs, lined with moss or feathers, and located 4 to 30 feet high in conifers. Nesting occurs from March through May. Incubation lasts 16-18 days and fledging requires 15 days. They are omnivorous and feed upon insects, berries, nuts, and seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
black-billed magpie <i>Pica Pica</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C	S	L	L	L	S	C	C	S	S	S		S	S	C		
			The population trend of these nongame birds is stable. They are often found in small groups at all elevations. Nesting is often colonial and occurs from April-June. Nests are huge, domed masses of sticks built in willow thickets, trees, or shrubs. The females will incubate one clutch of eggs for about 18 days. The young fledge at 22-28 days of age. These birds are omnivorous and often feed upon road kills.																	
Family: Paridae black-capped chickadee <i>Parus atricapillus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H		C	C	C	H	C	S							C		
			These nongame, omnivorous birds occur at all elevations. They tend to inhabit low elevation riparian ecosystems during the winter and ascend to coniferous-deciduous forests for breeding. Nesting occurs from March-June. Nests are constructed in natural tree cavities. The females incubate the eggs for 12-13 days. The young are fledged after another 15-1.6 days. They will disperse a few weeks later and will not return to their birth place. The population trend of this species is unknown.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
mountain chickadee <i>Parus gambell</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H		C		C			C										
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. Breeding occurs at submontane and montane elevations. They winter at desert riparian areas. Heavy clearcutting can have adverse effects on the chickadees. Their population trend is unknown. They nest in tree cavities during May and June. The incubation period lasts two weeks and fledging occurs three weeks later. Their diet consists of insects, insect eggs and larvae, seeds, and berries.																		
plain titmouse <i>Parus inornatus</i>	Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands								H	C								S		
			The plain titmouse is a nongame species that occurs at submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. They nest in tree cavities from April through June. The female is not easily flushed from the nest during the 14-16 day incubation period. The young fledge at 16 days of age. When not breeding, dense foliage is important for resting. The birds primarily feed on insects but also eat seeds, acorn mast, and berries.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Aegithalidae bushtit <i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C						C	C								C		
			These nongame birds are often seen in straggly flocks at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are elongated woven pouches built in trees or shrubs. Nesting occurs from late April through July. It has been reported to take anywhere from 13-51 days to build the nest. Incubation normally last 12-13 days. The young are fledged after another 12-14 days. Nests are deserted when disturbed, however the birds may reneest. They feed on insects, seed, and berries.																		
Family: Sittidae red-breasted nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k k k k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			C	H	C											H		
			These nongame birds are found exclusively in montane forests. Timber harvesting has proven to be detrimental to populations of the birds. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are built in cavities of conifer snags, the entrance of which is smeared with pitch Nesting takes place in May and June with a 12 day ncubation period. Just one brood is raised. Young fledge in 2-3 weeks. In the winter, these birds may display altitudinal migration in search of conifer seeds. They feed on insects during thb summer.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
white-breasted nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds are found at all elevations.They nest in cavities from May through July.Cavities are also common roost sites. Both parents will incubate (12 days) and feed the young. Pair bonding is sometimes permanent. The young are fledged at 2 weeks of age. Nests are built 2 to 60 feet high in tree cavities and snags. Nuthatches eat bark, insects, seeds, nuts, and fruit.																	
pygmy nuthatch <i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k k k k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds inhabit montane elevations. They often occur as large flocks in mature stands of ponderosa and aspen forests. Nesting occurs from May to early August. Nests are located in tree cavities which are also used for winter roosting. Materials such as bark, wool, feathers, and plant down are used to line the nests. The eggs incubate for 14-15 days and the young are fledged after an additional 20-22 days. The diet of these birds consists of insects and conifer seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Certhfidae brown creeper <i>Certhia americana</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			C	C	C		H									C		
			Brown creepers occur at all elevations. They spend the summer in montane coniferous forests and descend to lower elevations in the winter. These nongame birds are often solitary. They nest under loose strips of bark from May-July. The female will incubate the eggs for 14 to 15 days. Both parents will feed the young until they leave the nest at 14-16 days of age. These birds will reneest if disturbed. They probe for bark insects and their eggs or larvae. Their population trend is unknown.																		
Family- Troglodytidae canyon wren <i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	H				S	S	S	S			C				H		
			Canyon wrens inhabit cliffs at all elevations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. Nests are cups of twigs or moss built in rock crevices or buildings. Canyon wrens nest from April through July. The female incubates the eggs for 12 days. Fledging occurs after an additional 13 days. Nests will be reused each year. These birds are insectivorous.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
marsh wren <i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands															C				
			These insectivorous nongame birds require cattail marsh habitats of desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are coconut-shaped grass balls that are attached to marsh reeds. Males often build dummy nests. Nesting occurs from May-July. Incubation lasts 12-16 days. Nestlings leave the nest after two weeks. They will establish their own territories at different marshes.																		
rock wren <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands			H				S	S	S	S	S	S	C				S		
			Rock wrens are indigenous to rocky outcrops of all elevations. The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. Rock wrens are insectivorous. Nests are usually built in rock crevices out of grass and moss. Nesting occurs from April through July. Two to three broods are often raised. Three to 10 eggs are laid, one a day, after which there is a 14 day incubation period. Fledging occurs after another 14 days. After breeding, many of the birds move to high elevations, but they will spend the winter at lower elevations.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					

1. Seasonal Status: (Yl) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Bewick's wren <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Bewick's wrens are nongame birds that inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Although cavity nesters, they use sites prepared by other birds. Nesting occurs from April-July. The female incubates the eggs for 14 days. The young leave the nest at 35 days of age. Bewick's wrens forage on the ground and in low, dense shrubs for insects and spiders.																	
house wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H		C	C			H								C		
This nongame species can be seen at all elevations from April through October. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from May to early July. Nests are built in tree cavities, under loose bark, and in abandoned buildings or bird boxes. Eggs are incubated for 13 days and the nestling period lasts 12-18 days. Wrens feed upon a variety of insects.																				

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Cinclidae American dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k k Yl/u Yl/c k k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds occur at submontane and montane elevations. During winter they are dependent upon riparian areas of fast-flowing mountain streams. They search the bottom of streams for aquatic invertebrates, small fish, and insects. The population trend is unknown. Nests are bulky spheres of moss built behind waterfalls or under stream-banks, bridges, and ledges. Courtship begins in February. Eggs are laid in March and incubated for 13 to 17 days. The nestlings fledge after another 18-25 days.																		
Family: Muscicapidae blue-gray gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							S	C	C								C		
			These nongame birds occur at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Small lichen-covered nests are located on tree limbs. These birds nest from April-June and both adults will incubate the eggs for 13 days. Nestlings will fledge at 10-12 days of age. The birds feed on insects, insect eggs, and larvae. Chaining has been shown to have adverse effects on their populations.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
ruby-crowned kinglet <i>Regulus calendula</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			C	S	C	S	S	S								C		
			These nongame birds summer in montane forests and descent to desert and submontane ecosystems in the winter. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are suspended 2 to 50 feet up in conifer trees. During the June and July nesting season, the female incubates the eggs for 12 days. The young are probably ready to fly after another 12 days. Clearcutting and selection harvesting have adverse effects on these birds. Ruby-crowned kinglets are insectivorous.																		
golden-crowned kinglet <i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	S	C	S	S	C								C		
			This nongame species summers in montane forests and moves to submontane ecosystems during the winter months. The population trend of these birds is unknown. Nests are moss balls (with the entrance at the top) built in conifers. The birds will not tolerate habitat changes during their June and July nestling season. Incubation and fledging each require about 2 1/2 weeks. These birds catch insects in the air as well as on twigs.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
veery <i>Catharus fuscoscens</i>	Su/u Su/u k k k k k Su/u k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Veeries (willow thrushes) are nongame birds that occur from April until late July at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. From May-July, nests are built on or near the ground. The female incubates the eggs for 11-12 days and the young are ready to fly after another 10 days. Veeries feed primarily on insects during the breeding season and on fruits in late summer and fall.																	
hermit thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H			C	H	C	S	C	C			C				H		
			These nongame birds inhabit submontane and montane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Their nests are made of moss, twigs, or grasses and are usually built in shrubs or trees. They nest from mid May to mid July. Both incubation and nestling periods last 12 days. The birds feed on fruit and insects. Clearcutting practices can be harmful to these birds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Swainson's thrush <i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c k k k k Su/c k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds occur from mid April through August at submontane and montane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. They nest in tall shrubs, conifers, and aspens in June and July. Nest cups are formed from grass, moss, twigs, rootlets, and dead leaves. The females incubate the eggs for 2 weeks and the young are fledged in another 10-13 days. Food consists of fruit and insects.																	
varied thrush <i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	k k k Wt/o Wt/o Wt/o Wt/o k Wt/o k Wt/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			S	S	S		S	S							C		
			Varied thrushes inhabit forests at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend for these nongame birds is unknown. They forage for insects, worms, and fruit.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Townsend’s solitaire <i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds nest in montane areas and winter at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are cups of grass and pine needles that are well hidden on the ground among rocks, in stumps, banks, or cliffs. Although little is understood about their breeding biology, nesting occurs from mid May to mid July. These birds catch insects in the air or pounce on them from their perches. They rely on berries for winter survival.																	
mountain bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C	H	C	C	C	C	C	H	C		H				C		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
eastern bluebird <i>Sialia sialia</i>	k k k k k k k k k k Wt/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	In December, 1989, a single specimen of this nongame species was sighted at the Moab Marsh, a desert ecological association. In its normal range, the species preferred habitat consists of open country with scattered trees.																	
*western bluebird <i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Yl/r k k Yl/r Yl/r Yl/r Wt/r Wt/r Wt/r k Yl/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	C		H	C	C		H	H							H		
American robins occur at all elevations. The population trend is unknown for this nongame species. Relative abundance during the winter may vary depending upon the availability of berries, fruits, insects, and worms. Nests are mud-walled, grass-lined bowls, that are usually located in trees. However, these birds may also nest in man-made structures. Nesting occurs from mid May to mid July. Two to three broods are raised each year, with incubation periods of 14 days. The young can fly at 14-16 days of age.																				

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
American robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C		H	C	H		C	C			C			C	C		
			American robins occur at all elevations. The population trend is unknown for this nongame species. Relative abundance during the winter may vary depending upon the availability of berries, fruits, insects, and worms. Nests are mud-walled, grass-lined bowls, that are usually located in trees. However, these birds may also nest in man-made structures. Nesting occurs from mid May to mid July. Two to three broods are raised each year, with incubation periods of 14 days. The young can fly at 14-16 days of age.																	
Family: Mimidae gray catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands									S							C		
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are built close to the ground in dense under-growth where foraging also occurs. This species prefers habitats with an open overstory. Adults are omnivorous, whereas the young feed almost entirely on insects. Nesting occurs in June and July. The incubation period is 12-13 days and the young can fly after another 11-13 days.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
northern mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C					C			C	C							H		
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Nests are bulky, twiggy, rootlet-lined cups located on or near the ground in thickets or dense tree stands. Nesting occurs from April through July. Usually, two broods are raised with incubation periods of 12-13 days. The young can fly after another 11-13 days. Mockingbirds feed in the thickets or on the ground where they consume insects and fruit.																			
sage thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							C	H	S									H		
			These nongame birds inhabit submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from mid May to mid July. Nests are bulky cups of bark strips and grasses built about 1 to 3 ft. up in sagebrush shrubs~ Both sexes incubate the eggs for 15 days, and the young can fly after an additional 11-14 days. This species forages on the ground for insects and fruit.																			

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Bendire's thrasher <i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	k k k k k Su/o Su/o Su/o Su/o Su/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					H			C	C					H			
			These nongame birds are found at desert elevations. They have an unknown population trend. Nesting occurs from March through July in thorny shrubs. Little else is known of this thrasher's breeding biology. They feed primarily on insects, although fruits are also eaten.																		
brown thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	k k k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u k Yl/u k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							H	C	H								C		
			Brown thrashers inhabit submontane areas, often close to human habitation. These nongame birds have an unknown population trend. Nesting occurs from May through July. Nests are bulky twig cups located on the ground or in thickets. The eggs are incubated for 12-13 days, and the young are fledged after another 9-13 days. Brown thrashers forage on insects and fruit.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Motacillidae water pipit <i>Anthus spinaletta</i>	Yl/c Wt/c k Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds occur at all elevations and sometimes form large flocks. They nest in the alpine zone and winter at lower elevation areas. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are grassy cups located on the ground. Nesting begins in April. Incubation lasts 14 days, and the young are ready to leave the nest after another 16 days. The birds feed on aquatic invertebrates, insects, and seeds.																	
Family: Bombycillidae cedar waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C					S		H					C		C		
Cedar waxwings are nongame birds that inhabit desert and submontane elevations. They occur from November to May, and their population trend is unknown. Although breeding has not been documented, some are present in the summer months. In other areas, they construct nests from twigs and moss. Incubation lasts for 12-13 days and often two broods will be raised. The young have fledged after 16 days. These birds frequently flock with Bohemian Waxwings.																				

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Bohemian waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C				S			C								C		
			These nongame birds are widely dispersed throughout all ecological associations. Waxwings occur from from November through May. Large flocks frequent urban areas where there is an ample supply of berries on ornamental shrubs or dried fruit left on trees. Their population trend is unknown.																		
Family: Laniidae northern shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C					C			C	H	C		H		C			
			Northern shrikes prefer open country of desert and submontane elevations. These nongame birds appear from mid August through March. Their population trend is unknown. These “butcher birds” impale their prey of insects and small mammals on thorns or barbed wire.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C						C		H	C	C							
			These carnivorous, nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. They are often seen perched on posts, wires and trees. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are well-lined cups built in shrubs or trees. The birds will renest if the first site is disturbed or destroyed. Nesting occurs from May through July with an incubation period of 16-17 days. They young are fledged after another 17-21 days but will still be fed by the parents for 3-4 weeks. Habitat loss and pesticide use have had detrimental effects on populations.																		
Family: Sturnidae European starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Exotic</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C															C		
			European starlings inhabit desert and submontane ecological associations. Although insectivorous, these nongame birds have also been known to forage on grain, causing economic losses to farmers. They are gregarious birds, however, they have been known to nest both colonially and singly. Tree cavities are preferred nest sites during the April-July nesting season. The birds are strong competitors with other cavity nesters. Both parents incubate the eggs for 12 days and the young will have fledged after an additional 20-22 days.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Vireonidae warbling vireo <i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c k k k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S			S	C	S											C		
			Warbling vireos inhabit montane zones. These nongame birds appear from late March-October. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are tiny cups generally located 20 to 50 ft. up in trees. Nesting occurs from May through July with both sexes incubating the eggs for 12-14 days. The young will have fledged after another 16 days. These birds forage for insects in the upper crowns of trees. Wild berries and seeds may also be taken. Pesticides have reduced the populations of these birds.																		
solitary vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands					C	C			H								C		
			These nongame birds occur from April to mid October at all elevations. Nests are neat baskets hung from low branches 5 to 12 feet up in trees. Nesting occurs from May through July with an incubation period of 14-15 days. The young are fledged after another 14 days. These insectivores are often victimized by brown-headed cowbirds.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
gray vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i>	k k Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							C	C	C									
			These nongame, insectivorous birds inhabit precipitous areas of submontane ecosystems. This species occurs from mid April through August. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from May through July. Eggs are incubated for 14-15 days in nests that are built low to the ground. Fledging is completed when the young are 2 weeks of age. Some chaining of their pinyon-juniper habitat can be beneficial by creating edge, however, large scale clearing can be damaging to populations.																	
Family: Emberizidae yellow-rumped warbler <i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Su/c Su/c Tr/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Tr/c Tr/c Tr/c Tr/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H			C	C	C		S	C							C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. They frequent montane forests during the summer and move to lower elevation forests during migration. They build cup-shaped nests in conifer trees, using hair and feathers. Often, two broods will be raised in June and July with fledging completed at 8-10 days of age. Moderate timber harvesting can be beneficial to populations.																	
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
*Grace’s warbler <i>Dendroica graciae</i>	k k k Su/u Su/u Su/u k k k k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands						C		H										
			These nongame, insectivorous birds inhabit submontane and montane areas from mid April through September. Nesting occurs in May and June. Eggs incubate for 12-13 days and the fledges after another 9-12 days. Nests are tiny cups located high in pines. These birds seem to tolerate moderate timber harvesting. Their population trend is unknown.																	
magnolia warbler <i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Tr/r Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				S		S												
			Magnolia warblers are insectivores and inhabit montane coniferous forests. These birds visit southeastern Utah during spring and fall migrations and often accompany other warbler species. The population trend for these nongame birds is unknown.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
black-throated gray warbler <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S							C	C								C		
			These insectivorous nongame warblers occur at submontane elevations. They prefer to nest in the pinyon-juniper ecosystems and are found at riparian ecosystems during migration. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are neat cups held together with spider silk. They are built in shrubs or trees, usually within 10 feet of the ground. The birds nest from May through July. Eggs incubate for 10-13 days days and the young will remain with the parents beyond the 9-12 day nestling period.																		
hermit warbler <i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	k k k Su/u Su/u Su/u Tr/u k Tr/u k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	H	C											C		
			Hermit warblers nest at montane elevations but frequent all elevations during the spring and fall migrations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. Nests are developed in May and June as cups high in conifers. Eggs incubate for about 12 days and the young will fledge in another 8-10 days. These warblers are quite active and forage for insects at heights up to 200 meters.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C			C												C		
			These nongame birds appear from April through October at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Yellow warblers appear to be dependent on shrubs and secondary tree canopies for nesting. The birds utilize plant fibers, hair, and grasses for construction of their nests. Nesting occurs from May through July. Incubation of the eggs is carried out by the female and lasts eleven to twelve days. Both parents will raise the young until fledging at 9-12 days of age. Nests are often parasitized by the brown-headed cowbird.																		
Townsend's warbler <i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u k k k k k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands			L	C	L	C											H		
			Townsend's warblers depend upon montane coniferous forests during their spring and fall migrations. They appear in May and again from August-November. Their population trend is unknown. This nongame species usually forages for insects in treetops but may move lower during migrations.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
common yellowthroat <i>Geothlyois trichas</i>	Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l Su/l	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H													C		C		
			These nongame birds inhabit wetland riparian ecosystems of desert and submontane elevations. They appear from mid-April to October. Nesting occurs from May-August. Nests are large, loose grass cups built under shrubs in marshes. Nest building and incubation (11-13 days) are the responsibility of the female. Normally, two broods are raised each year and the young will fledge at 10 days of age. Polygamy has been observed in this species.																	
*yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r Su/r k k Su/r	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands								S								C		
			These nongame insectivorous birds inhabit dense thickets of riparian ecosystems at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from May through July. Nests are large cups of grass and leaves well hidden I to 5 feet high in thickets. The incubation period is eleven days and the young fledge at eight days of age. The nesting birds do not appear to desert their eggs or young when disturbed. Brown-headed cowbirds appear to leave the nesting chats alone.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
MacGillivray’s warbler <i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H				C			C									C			
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. Nests are grass cups placed in low brush 1 to 6 feet above the ground. Females incubate the eggs for 11-13 days. Young fledge in an additional 8-9 days. Nesting occurs from May through July. Foraging for insects generally occurs within 6 feet of the ground. The population trend of these birds is unknown.																			
olive warbler <i>Peucedramuds taeniatus</i>	k k k k Su/o k k k k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C													C			
			The olive warbler was sighted in the spring of 1985 at the junction of Fish and Owl Creek Canyons of San Juan County. These insectivorous birds generally dwell in coniferous forests and occur at submontane and montane elevations. The population trend is unknown for these nongame birds. Their nests are developed from May through July as thick cups of vegetation located high in conifers. Eggs incubate for 10-13 days. After hatching, there is a 9-12 day nestling period.																			
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																						

Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
norther waterthrush <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	k Tr/u k Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														H	H	C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. They frequent wetlands, particularly riparian areas. Their population trend is unknown. They feed on insects along the water’s edge.																	
American redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							H									C		
			American redstarts prefer riparian areas of desert and submontane elevations. These nongame birds occur during spring and fall migrations. Their population trend is unknown. Their diet consists primarily of insects and occasional seed and berries.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
orange-crowned warbler <i>Vermivora celata</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands					H			C									C			
			Orange-crowned warblers occur at all elevations. They utilize riparian wetlands during spring and fall migrations. These nongame birds usually occur from late April to late November. Their population trend is unknown. Their nests are made of grass and roots and are typically hidden on the ground or in low shrubs. During May and June the female builds the nest over a 7-9 day period.and then incubates the eggs for 11-12 days. Fledging occurs on insects. after another 12-13 days. Warblers feed primarily on insects.																			
Lucy’s warbler <i>Vermivora luciae</i>	k k k k k k Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands																	C			
			This nongame species inhabits desert elevations. They occur from late March to mid September. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are constructed between April and June as well-lined cups located in tree cavities or under loose bark. They have also been known to nest in stream banks. Incubation lasts 11-12 days. After hatching, the young will fledge in 9-12 days. Warblers are insectivorous.																			
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																						

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Nashville warbler <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u Tr/u k Tr/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Nashville warblers frequent all elevations during spring and fall migrations. These nongame birds appear from May-September and nest from May-July. Nests are cups of grass and leaves that are well hidden on the ground. Incubation requires 11-12 days, and the females are easily flushed from the nest. Fledging requires another 9-12 days. Their population trend is unknown. These birds forage at all levels for insects.																	
Virginia’s warbler <i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Su/c Su/u Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands					H			C	C							C		
			Virginia’s warblers occur at desert and submontane elevations. They breed and nest in mountain brush and pinyon-juniper ecosystems. Riparian wetlands are utilized in the spring and fall. Nesting occurs from May-June. Eggs incubate for 10-13 days and the young fledge 9-12 days after hatching. Nests are built in dead leaves or loose soil under shrubs or clumps of grass. Caterpillars and small insects are their primary food sources. Their population trend is unknown.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Wilson's warbler <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These insectivorous nongame birds occur at all elevations and display altitudinal migration. This species is found from mid March through October and nests from May through July. Thick underbrush and moist meadows are required for nesting. Nests are generally built on the ground or in low willow thickets. Eggs incubate for 10-13 days with the young fledging in another B-11 days. Normally one brood is raised. This bird will not tolerate livestock use of nearby riparian areas during nesting.																	
western tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Su/c Su/c k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Tr/c Tr/c Tr/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H			C	C	C			H							C		
			These nongame birds occur at all elevations. They inhabit montane forests in the summer and nest in lower elevation riparian ecosystems. Urban areas are frequented during migration. Shallow nests are located on branches of pines, firs, And oaks. The height of the nesting season appears to be mid June. The female incubates the eggs for 13 days and is not easily flushed from the nest. One brood is raised, with the young fledging after two weeks. Western tanagers often visit feeders but also feed on insects.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
blue grosbeak <i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	Blue grosbeaks are found at desert and submontane riparian ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are compact, deep cups, built in shrubs or low trees. Two broods are generally raised in May and June. The female incubates the eggs for 11-12 days. The young can fly after an additional 9-12 days. Blue grosbeaks feed on insects, fruit, and seeds.																	
lazuli bunting <i>Passerina amoena</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H					H	H								C		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
indigo bunting <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					C	C									C		
			Indigo buntings inhabit desert and submontane elevations and are often seen perched on wires along roadsides. The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. These birds occur from May through August. They nest from May-September. Nests are formed as cups of grass and weeds and are built in shrubs. Incubation of the eggs by the female requires 12-13 days. The young fledge after another 9-10 days. Buntings are seed eaters but also consume insects and fruit. Parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird is a serious threat.																		
rose-breasted grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Su/o Su/o k Su/o Su/o Su/o Su/o k k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S				C				S								C		
			These nongame birds inhabit ecosystems of all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. The nesting season spans the months of May-August. Nests are frail, flat saucers built in trees or shrubs. Both sexes build the nest and incubate (14 days) the eggs. Usually, just one brood is raised until fledging at 9-12 days of age. Grosbeaks eat insects, seed, and fruit.																		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																					



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
black-headed grosbeak <i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H				L			C									C		
			These nongame birds inhabit all elevations and frequently are found in urban areas. Grosbeaks feed on insects, seeds, and fruit. Nests are frail, flat saucers built in trees or shrubs from May-July. The eggs are incubated for 12-13 days, and the young fledged in an additional 9-10 days. The male will care for the first brood while the female begins incubating the second.																		
Leconte's sparrow <i>Ammodramus lecontei</i>	k k k k Tr/a Tr/a Tr/a k k Tr/a Tr/a	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands												S		S	S	S			
			These nongame sparrows are found n grasslands and wetland ecosystems at desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. They feed on insects and seeds.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
black-throated sparrow <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							C	H	H	C	C							
			Black-throated sparrows inhabit desert and submontane ecological associations. These nongame birds arrive in mid April and remain until mid September. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from April-August. Nests are flimsy cups built in shrubs or cacti. The female is not easily flushed from the nest. The incubation period averages 21 days. Young remain in the nest an additional 21 days. Black-throated sparrows forage for insects.																	
lark bunting <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S						H			S	S	C					
			Lark buntings frequent desert and submontane ecological associations. They sometimes appear sporadically as small flocks in agricultural areas. This nongame species is seen during spring (May) and fall (October) migrations. Their diet consists of insects and seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
lapland longspur <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	k k k k Wt/o Wt/o Wt/o Wt/o Wt/o Wt/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C					H			H	H	H						
			Lapland longspurs frequent open habitats of desert elevations. These nongame birds are often associated with horned larks and snow buntings. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are grassy, feather-lined depressions on the ground. These birds eat mostly seeds but also take insects and fruit.																	
lark sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	k k Su/c k k k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands							C			C	S	S				C		
			These nongame birds are found at desert and submontane elevations where there are available perch sites. These birds appear from April through October. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are formed of grass, rootlets, and hair. They are usually built in or under shrubs. Nesting begins in late June. The female incubates the eggs for 11-12 days and will sometimes raise two broods. Nine to ten days are required for fledging. Sparrows are primarily seed eaters but also take insects and fruit.																	
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
dark-eyed junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S		C	C	H	S	C	S	S	S	S					H		
			These nongame birds inhabit montane forests during the summer. In the winter, large flocks occur at any elevation. The population trend of these birds is unknown. They eat seeds, insects, and fruit. Nesting occurs from Nay-July. Females incubate their eggs for 12-13 days, and the young fledge at 9-13 days of age. Two broods will be raised. Nests, although usually built on the ground with grasses, forbs, and hair have been found in trees.																		
swamp sparrow <i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	k k k k k k Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S													C	C	C		
			Swamp sparrows inhabit desert wetlands and frequent agricultural communities during migration. They appear from September through mid May. Swamp sparrows are often found in large flocks of white-crowned sparrows. This nongame species feeds on insects and seeds.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Lincoln's sparrow <i>Melosoiza lincolnii</i>	Su/u Su/u k k k k k Tr/u k k k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands			S									C		C		C		
			These nongame birds occur in desert and submontane areas from March through October. Transients migrate from April-May and September-October. The population trend is unknown. Nests are grassy cups built in willows or other low-growing shrubs. Nesting occurs between May and July. The female incubates the eggs for about 13 days. Young fledged at 9-12 days of age.																	
song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands														C		C		
			Song sparrows inhabit wetland ecosystems of all elevations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. The breeding season occurs from February through August. Nesting occurs wherever there are thickets or emergent vegetation. Nests are formed as cups of grass. The female will incubate the eggs for 12-13 days. The nestling period lasts 9-16 days. Two to three broods may be raised. Song sparrows are secretive and their diet consists of seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
savannah sparrow <i>Passercules sandwichensis</i>	k k k k k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					C			C	H	C		C		C		
			Savannah sparrows inhabit desert zones. This nongame species is found from March through September. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are grassy hollows on the ground. June is the most popular nesting month. The female incubates the eggs for 12 days, and she will raise two broods. She is not easily flushed from the nest. The young fledge at 7-14 days of age. Sparrows are primarily seed eaters, but may take other vegetable matter and insects.																	
*fox sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C	C	C										C		
			These nongame birds inhabit riparian areas at all elevations. They occur from mid March through November and nest from May-Jully. Nests are feather lined grass cups built in shrubs or on the ground. The female incubates the eggs for 12-14 days and will only raise one brood. The young can fly at 9-11 days of age. They are gregarious except during the breeding season. Their population trend is unknown. Diet consists primarily of seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
green-tailed towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands			H				C	C	C			H				C		
			These nongame birds inhabit submontane and montane elevations from mid April to mid November. Their population trend is unknown. They nest during June in shrubby areas where there is dense cover. The incubation period is probably 12-13 days and the nestlings probably fledge after another 10-12 days. Nests made of grass and shredded bark are located on the ground. The female will desert the nest when an intruder is nearby. This species forages for seeds, insects, and fruit.																	
rufous-sided towhee <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					C	S	H	H	H	C				H		
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane elevations. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from April through September. Nests are firm cups of leaves and bark well hidden on the ground. The female will raise at least two broods. The incubation period is 12-13 days. Nestlings will fledge after an additional 10-12 days. These seed eaters forage on the ground.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (* ) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
vesper sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H					C	S	H	H	H	C				H		
			These nongame birds inhabit all ecological associations. Nesting occurs between April and October. Nests are built in the grass. It is generally the female that incubates the eggs for 12-13 days. Two broods are raised; the first in June, the second in July. The young fledge at 7-14 days of age. Sparrows eat seeds, insects, and fruit. This bird's population trend is unknown.																	
American tree sparrow <i>Spizella arborea</i>	Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u k k k Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H					H	H				H				H		
			Tree sparrows inhabit desert and submontane zones. These n.ongame birds are seen from late September through April, often appearing with song sparrows and white-crowned sparrows. Their population trend is unknown. Tree sparrows are gregarious in the winter and often visit feeders.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Brewer’s sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	k k k k k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H						C		H	C	H	H						
			These nongame birds are associated with desert and submontane ecological associations. They occur from mid April through October. Their population trend is unknown. During late summer and fall they tend to congregate in flocks. Nesting occurs between May and July. Cup-like nests are built in sagebrush. Eggs incubate for 11-13 days, and fledging occurs after another 8-9 days. After the breeding season, these birds forage heavily in the agricultural ecosystem.																		
Chipping sparrow <i>Spizella Passerina</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C	L	C	C	S	H	C	C	S	S	S					C		
			These nongame birds inhabit all elevations. During migration they occur in flocks, particularly in sage- brush ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. Their breeding season occurs from March through August. Nests are hair-lined cups located in trees or shrubs. These sparrows will sometimes raise two broods. The incubation period lasts 11-14 days followed by an 8-12 day fledging period. Chipping sparrows forage for seeds, insects, and fruit on the ground.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
white-throated sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	k k k Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u k Wt/u k Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H			H	H	H		H	H								H		
			White-throated sparrows occur at all elevations from October to mid May. These nongame birds are often found in the company of white-crowned sparrows or juncos. The population trend of this species is unknown. These birds congregate in small flocks in the autumn. White-throated sparrows forage for seeds, insects, and fruit.																		
golden-crowned sparrow <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	k k k Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	S					S	S	S	S	S	L					H		
			These nongame birds reside at desert and submontane elevations from October to mid April. They often flock with white-crowned sparrows. Their population trend is unknown. Their winter diet consists of buds and seeds.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
white-crowned sparrow <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Yl/c Yl/u k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S	S	C	H	H	H	C	S	S	S	S	L				C		
			These nongame birds are found at all elevations. In the summer they inhabit forested ecosystems. In the winter they move to desert and submontane ecosystems. Their population trend is unknown. They forage on the ground for seeds, insects, and fruit. Nesting occurs between April and August. Nests are built in dense vegetation either on or near the ground. The female incubates the eggs for 11-16 days, and the young fledge in another 7-12 days. They probably only raise one brood.																	
Harris' sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	S					S	S	S	S	S	L					H	
			Harris' sparrows inhabit desert and submontane areas. These nongame birds occur from mid October through April, often accompanying white-crowned sparrows and juncos. They prefer riparian areas. The population trend of this species is unknown. They forage on the ground for seeds, insects, and fruit.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
red-winged blackbird <i>Agelaius hoeniceus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	L	C													C	H	C	
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane ecological associations. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are built in emergent vegetation, shrubs, and small trees along waterways. Nesting begins by late March or early April and is completed by mid July. At this time, these birds feed mainly on aquatic insects. Eggs are incubated for 10-12 days and the young fledge after another 11-14 days. After fledging, these birds tend to move into agricultural areas to forage on waste grain and seeds.																	
rusty blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Tr/o Tr/o k Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o Tr/o k k k Tr/o	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands															C		C	
			Rusty blackbirds inhabit submontane wetlands. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. They are gregarious and are sometimes found in mixed flocks. Blackbirds eat insects and seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Brewer's blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H													C	C		
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane areas. They are often seen in small flocks. Their population trend is unknown. Nesting occurs from May through July and is sometimes loosely colonial. Nests are twiggy, grass-lined cups built on the ground, in shrubs, or in trees. Females incubate the eggs for 12-14 days. Usually two broods will be raised and the young will fledge at 13-14 days of age. Blackbirds feed on insects and seeds.																	
northern oriole <i>Icterus galbula</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C														C		
			Northern orioles inhabit desert and submontane areas. These nongame birds appear from May-September. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are made of fibers and formed into elongated pouches. They are constructed near the ends of branches between May and July. Females incubate their one brood for 12-14 days and fledging requires an additional 12-14 days. Northern orioles migrate during the day. They eat insects and seeds.																	

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Scott's oriole <i>Icterus Parisoru</i>	k Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c k Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame birds inhabit submontane areas. Grass nests are built during May or June in small trees or shrubs. The female incubates the eggs for 14 days, and she may raise two broods. The young are fledged after another two weeks. These birds feed on insects and seeds.																	
brown-headed cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C							C						C	C		
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
great-tailed grackle <i>Ouisca-lus mexicanus</i>	k k k k k k k Su/u k Su/u k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		H															C		
			These nongame birds prefer open desert areas with scattered trees. Increased irrigation practices have expanded their range. They feed on insects, lizards, eggs, and fruit. Nesting occurs from late May to early July with a 20-23 day incubation period and 13-14 day fledging time. Nests are mud-lined masses of grasses and rushes. They are located at least 2 feet above marshes or up to 50 feet high in trees.																		
common grackle <i>Ouisca-lus quiscula</i>	Tr/a Tr/a Tr/a k k k k k Tr/a k Tr/a k	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H															H		
			Common grackles inhabit desert and submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. They are gregarious birds, roaming in mixed flocks in search of insects and seeds.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area



Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
western meadowlark <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	k k k k k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		C						C			H	S	C						
			Western meadowlarks are a nongame species that occur at desert elevations. In the winter, these birds may flock in small numbers, particularly around cattle feeders. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are partially domed grass saucers, constructed on the round in sagebrush and rabbitbrush areas. Two broods are raised during the April-July nesting season. There is a 13-15 day incubation period and 12 day nestling period. They feed on insects, fruit, seeds, and waste grain.																		
yellow-headed blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c Su/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands		S										S		C	C	C			
			These nongame birds inhabit desert and submontane ecosystems from mid March to mid October. They forage in fields and open country. Their population trend is unknown. They only nest over standing water in emergent vegetation. Nests are fastened to cattails, bulrushes, or tall reeds. Nesting usually occurs in large colonies between May and June. Females incubate the eggs for 12-13 days after the second egg is laid. The young are fledged after another 9-12 days. Aquatic insects comprise the major food items.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status¹ Relative Abundance²	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Family: Fringillidae common redpoll <i>Carduelis fl'ammea</i>	Yl/c Wt/c k Wt/c Wt/c k k k k Wt/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H																C		
			Common redpolls inhabit all elevations. More common north of this region, this nongame species is most abundant in March, but some are known to nest in May and June. Nests are constructed on the ground or in shrubs. Egg incubation lasts 10-11 days followed by a 12 day nestling period. Their population trend is unknown. These birds are gregarious. They frequent feeders, preferring rolled oats and hemp seeds, but will also forage on insects.																		
pine siskin <i>Cardvelis pinus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H		C	H	C			H								C		
			The population trend of these nongame, submontane and montane inhabitants is unknown. Nests are formed of grass and twigs and located 8 to 30 feet high in conifers. The siskin's 13 day incubation period will often begin with the first egg to avoid freezing due to early April nesting. Most commonly, nesting occurs from May-July and there is a 14-15 day nestling period. This gregarious species often forms 11winter finch” flocks. Pine siskins frequent feeders and favor millet.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
lesser goldfinch <i>Cardvelis Psaltria</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C														C		
			Lesser goldfinshes inhabit desert and sumontane elevations. The popula- tion trend of these nongame birds is unknown. For most of the year, the birdsare gregarious, but they tend to nest singly, in shrubs or trees. The nesting season occurs from late May to early July. The femal.e will incubate the eggs for 12 days while the male feeds her at the nest. Two to three broods may be raised. The young fledge in 12-15 days.																	
American goldfinch <i>Cardvelis tristis</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C														C		
			American goldfinches inhabit desert and submontane ecosystems. The population trend of this nongame species is unknown. These birds tend to nest late, often well into August. The female incubates the eggs for 12-14 days while the male feeds her. The young fledge in another 11-17 days. Nests are neat cups located in shrubs and trees. American gold- finches are gregarious. They feed on seeds, insects, and fruit.																	
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																				

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
Cassin's finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	Yl/c Yl/c k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/u Wt/u Wt/u k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H			C	H	C		H	H								C		
			Cassin's finches nest in montane forests and flock to desert and submontane elevations in the winter. Nests are located in coniferous trees near meadows. Nesting occurs between May and July. The females incubate the eggs for at least 12 days. They will raise one or two broods. Nestlings will fledge at 2 weeks of age. If disturbed, even unfledged nestlings will desert the nest resulting in mortality. Adults feed in tree-tops on seeds, insects, and fruit. Their population trend is unknown.																		
house finch <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	C					H		C	H	H	H					C		
			House finches inhabit desert and subtone elevations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. Nesting occurs from March-July. Compact nests are often located near houses in shrubs, trees, or cacti. The females incubate the eggs for 13 days and will raise two broods. The young leave the nest after about 15 days. Often the same nest will be used each year. These birds are gregarious and often flock to feeders. They some-times live in orchards and feed on ripened fruits.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																		
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands					
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake	
evening grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c Wt/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H	H		C													H		
			These nongame birds are found from October to mid March at all elevations. Their population trend is unknown. This species is found in small flocks, feeding on buds and fruits of native and ornamental trees. Evening grosbeaks often frequent feeders, favoring sunflower seeds.																		
rosy finch <i>Leucosticte arcota</i>	Yl/u k k Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Wt/c Wt/u Wt/c Wt/c Yl/c	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	S		C				S			S	S	S	C						
			These nongame birds inhabit alpine meadows in the summer and in the winter move to open country of all elevations. They require caves, crevices, or cavities for winter resting sites. Nesting occurs from June through August. Grass nests are built in rock crevices. Eggs are incubated for 12-14 days and the young fledge after another 16-22 days. Rosy finches catch insects on the wing. They feed near snowbanks and gather at feeders. Their population trend is unknown.																		

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																			
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands						
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
red crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Su/u Su/u k Su/u Su/u Su/u k k k k Su/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands			C		C												C			
			Red crossbills depend upon coniferous forests of montane elevations. These nongame birds occur from late May to late September and are often seen in small flocks. Their population trend is unknown. Nests are feather-lined saucers of twigs and moss located 5 to 20 feet high in conifers. Breeding occurs from January through July with a 12-18 day incubation period. The young will be able to fly after another 45 days. Seeds are extracted from pine cones with their crossed mandibles.																			
pine grosbeak <i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Yl/u Y l/u k Yl/u Yl/u Yl/u k Wt/u Wt/u k Yl/u	<b>Indigenous</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands				C		C	H		H			H					S			
			These insectivorous, nongame birds are often associated with montane coniferous forests but during severe winters will inhabit riparian areas at desert and submontane elevations. The population trend of these nongame birds is unknown. This species usually nests in mature subalpine forests or the associated underbrush. One brood will be raised. Nesting occurs between May and July. The female incubates the eggs for 13-14 days and the nestling period lasts 13-20 days. Forest openings are foraged heavily during brooding.																			
1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient 2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area																						

Avian Species  (*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Seasonal Status <sup>1</sup> Relative Abundance <sup>2</sup>	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological Value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high-priority; (S) substantial; (L) limited																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Saltbrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Barren	wetlands				
																Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
Family: Passeridae house sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c Yl/c	<b>Exotic</b> Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	C	C																

1. Seasonal Status: (YI) yearlong resident; (Wt) winter resident; (Su) Summer resident; (Tr) transient

2. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area